

S 11816

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

3. Projected Schedule: Number of sites

February 1976	4
March 1976	4
April 1976	5
May 1976	6
June 1976	6
July 1976	6

4. 260.
5. \$167,137.
6.

Personnel	\$37,985
Travel	3,290
Rent and utilities	3,550
Communications	4,290
Supplies	9,923
Equipment	6,253
Other	101,846
Total	167,137

Federal grant 134,774
Project income 9,500
Local match 22,863

Total 167,137

7. Not applicable (First program year: 1975-76.)
8.

In-kind Services

(a) Council on Aging client transportation	\$17,350
(b) Individual client transport	5,513
(c) Project income	9,500
Total	32,363

Plus many volunteer hours.

9.

Number of meals per day:	Cost per meal
1-199	\$1.30
200-299	1.20
300 or more	1.10

10. Not applicable (First program year: 1975-76.)
11. Yes.
12.

December 1975:

1. Personnel:

3 Site Managers (\$220 times 3)	\$660.00
1 Assistant Site Manager	184.00
1 Supportive Services Coordinator	667.00
1 Program Director	833.00
Subtotal	2,344.00
Fringe (15 percent)	357.00

Personnel total 2,698.00

2. Rental and maintenance 340.00
3. Supplies 49.27

Total 3,086.27

13. 22 percent.
14. 100 percent.
15. Out of what funds, if any, does the balance come? Not applicable.
16. 25 percent.
17. No.
18. Yes. 250-300 people on waiting list.
19. Difficult to determine since we have only been in operation for 5 months and are expanding the program.
20. Hopefully, all.
21. 100 percent (estimated).
22. \$195,000-230,000 (estimated).
23. 5-7. Site locations.
24. 3.87 days (mean average).
25. Weather conditions, seasonal changes, menu changes, sickness and death account for most of the variation of participation. Our program attempts to maintain a relatively stable daily attendance by calling upon a pool of "stand-by" participants (i.e., individuals waiting to participate in the meals program as cancellations occur).
26. Additional program operation is required to determine if a "planned" or "seasonal" variation flexibility is needed.

27. Our program currently has a food service contract with the city's vocational high school. We are also exploring the possibility of including a private, profit making caterer in order to accommodate our client growth as we expand into other communities.

28. All our meals are prepared by a local vocational school.

29. Not applicable.

30. The 1975-76 percent of total T-7 Participants: Urban 79 percent; and Rural 21 percent. The 1976-77 Projected percent of total T-7 Participants: Urban 61 percent; and Rural 39 percent.

31.

Providers of client transportation.	Percentage of use
Councils on Aging	75
R.S.V.P.	1
Participants transporting other participants	21
Contractual agreement with individuals using personal vehicle	3

32. No. The small passenger vehicles of the Councils on Aging limits the number of participants we can transport to a congregate meal site. This problem is further compounded in that the CoA vehicles are committed to transportation functions other than the Title VII Program.

33. Yes.

34. Not applicable.

35. Total dollars credit will translate into a daily increase in the number of meals served per day.

36. A. About 15-20 percent of the time, comparable items to USDA could be locally purchased at the same price or lower.

B. Not applicable.

37. Yes.

38.

Present schedule:	Homebound meals per day
January 1976	10-15
February 1976	15-17
March 1976	17-20
April 1976	20-23
May 1976	23-26
June 1976	26-28
July 1976	28-33

39.

Schedule	Homebound meals served per day (average)	Cost per meal	Cost per homebound container	Cost per month
Present:				
August 1975	7	\$1.33	\$0.155	\$269.30
September 1975	7	1.33	.155	209.30
October 1975	8	1.30	.165	234.40
November 1975	8	1.30	.165	234.40
December 1975	9	1.30	.155	253.70
January 1976	13	1.30	.162	380.12
February 1976	15	1.20	.162	445.21
Projected:				
March 1976	19	1.20	.15	515.50
April 1976	22	1.10	.15	554.40
May 1976	25	1.10	.16	630.00
June 1976	27	1.10	.15	682.40
July 1976	30	1.10	.16	756.00
Total (in-kind transportation)				\$5,115.03

Estimated.

40. 3.1 percent.

41. A mixture.

42. The 24 towns in the service area the program is responsible for has approximately 17,000 elderly with an estimated 8-10 percent needing homebound service, or 1,360 to 1,700 individuals.

43. No. But, additional funds would be required to support the costs of a home

delivered meal program (i.e., homebound meal containers and transportation of meals).

44. All foods are prepared salt free, other than what is contained naturally or added by the meal participant.

45. No.

46. Not applicable.

47. Nutrition education programs are planned for our developing Title VII program.

48. Nutrition education will be provided by the County Extension Service at no cost to Title VII.

49. Actual training results of nutrition education will become concrete once the program has been implemented.

50. Less than 1 percent of our meal participants receive food stamps.

51. Yes, as we expand our program in new areas.

52. Following information:

Communities:	Rating
Northampton	10
Easthampton	10
Hadley	7
Westfield (Site opens) February 2, 1976.	

53. Information and referrals, escort and transportation, recreational activities, nutrition education (scheduled).

54. Administrative costs for supportive services is estimated to be less than \$350,000 a year, plus the salary of the Supportive Services Coordinator (\$7,000-9,000).

CIA DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on June 7, following reports that the Central Intelligence Agency planned to destroy certain records it had gathered during the course of the recent congressional investigations, I wrote Director Bush urging that the destruction not take place. While I had not had the opportunity to review the applicable Federal records-retention laws, it seemed to me that time was needed by a number of interested committees to determine whether there was any further need or use for those documents. I was also concerned that some of the records may be relevant to litigation or pending requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that every time the document shredder has been activated in recent years, it has been the public interest that has wound up in the incinerator. ITT shredded documents concerning its antitrust settlement. The FPC shredded records regarding its natural gas survey. Then FBI Director L. Patrick Gray "deep sixed" files from the White House plumbers. President Nixon's Committee to Re-elect sent Watergate-related materials through the electric chopper. And the CIA itself mysteriously destroyed documents relating to its drug-testing program.

I was pleased to receive Director Bush's response before the recess, indicating that there would be a moratorium on any file destruction, that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence would receive schedules of records to be destroyed in advance of destruction, and that no records subject to pending FOIA or Privacy Act requests would be destroyed. Furthermore, the National Archives will have to approve the legality